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3d. That in the case of the Peruvian skulls in the Academy's collection, however, the short, square heads are more numerous than the elongated forms.

4th. That in North America neither the Dolichocephalic nor Brachycephalic tribes, when first known to Europeans, were restricted in their geographical distribution to any particular locality. While the former were scattered over the continent, through all degrees of latitude and longitude; the latter appear to have been, if we may judge from the specimens in the Museum, more numerous about the Great Lakes, at various places in the interior, in the south near the Gulf of Mexico, in the so-called Paduca area, and especially along the north-west coast. In general terms we may say that on the eastern or Atlantic side of the continent the Dolichocephali appear to have prevailed; and on the western or Pacific side the Brachycephali. This, in a great measure, seems to have been, and still is, the case in South America.

5th. That long and short-headed tribes or races are very commonly found throughout the two Americas side by side. In the extreme north, for example, dolichocephalic and brachycephalic forms are contrasted in the Esquimaux and their geographical neighbors, the Konaegi or Kadiakan Aleutians; and again in the far south these diverse forms are exhibited in the Patagonians and Puelches.

6th. That this contrast in cranial forms existed among the extinct races of America, as it now does among extant tribes.

7th. That in comparing the old and new worlds by their cranial forms, we find that while in Europe and Asia the brachycephalic is the prevalent form, in North America the dolichocephalic is the predominant type.

8th. That while in Africa all the people are dolichocephalic, in South America they are nearly equally divided between the long and short forms.

9th. That while in Europe and Asia the Polar or Arctic people are chiefly brachycephalic, in America they are wholly dolichocephalic.

10th. That various European, Asiatic, and African crania, such as those of Norwegians, Swedes, Anglo-Saxons, the Germanic or long-headed Germans, the Gothic or short-headed Germans, the Finns, Lapps, Turks, Slavonians, Kalmucks, Burats, Prognathic Negroes, etc., find representatives among the native cranial forms of America.

11th. That this homoiocephalic representation is not confined to normal skull-forms, but is shown in abnormal or artificially distorted skulls also.

12th. That the Dolichocephali are divisible into at least six well-marked forms or types; namely, the pyramidal, boat-shaped, oval, cylindrical, oblong, and arched.

13th. That the Brachycephali may be divided into round or globular, and square or cuboidal classes.

14th. That the Mesocephali also consist of two sub-groups, one of which is transitional to the square or cubical, and the other to the round or globular Brachycephali.

15th. That these ethnical or typical groups are founded upon osteological differences as great, and apparently as constant, as those which, in Europe, suffice to separate the Germanic and Celtic stocks, on the one hand, from the Ugrian, Turkish, and Slavonian, on the other.

A TREATISE ON SOME OF THE INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION. By T. W. Harris, M. D. Third Edition. Boston. Crosby & Nichols.

The publication of this work, aside from his strictly scientific papers, secured to the author a high reputation as an entomologist, as he was one of those few naturalists who specially studied the *habits* of insects, as well as their structure and classification. So richly illustrated a volume, aside from its great value as being the best introduction to American Entomology, and as forming a practical treatise on our noxious insects, must always claim for it a large circulation. We owe to the courtesy of the Editor the privilege of using several illustrations, which are duly credited in their appropriate places.